

the shoulders, lightening on face, fore limbs, and sides to whitish grey; under surface white. Dorsal line distinct, from nape to hind back. The usual white patch at the base of the ear. Hind limbs and base of tail drab-grey.

Skull essentially as in true *orientalis*, but the supraorbital ridges comparatively little developed, though the type is an old male, the anterior part of the interorbital space with rounded edges, and the postorbital processes much reduced. Sagittal crest medium. Teeth as in *orientalis*, but smaller, much smaller than in *gymnotis*. Canines projecting far beyond a line connecting the tips of i^1 and p^4 .

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 400 mm.; tail (damaged); hind foot 55; ear 25.

Skull: greatest length 79; condylo-basal length 76; zygomatic breadth 49; nasals 27.5×12.5 ; interorbital breadth 11.4; tip to tip of postorbital processes 14.2; intertemporal breadth 9.5; dental length 42; diameter of p^4 4.3; combined length of ms^{1-3} 13.3.

Hab. Coastal region south of Nassau Range. Type from Pariman, Mimika River. Alt. 2500'.

Type. Fully adult male. B.M. no. 11. 11. 11. 93. Original number 3080. Collected 4th October, 1910, by G. C. Shortridge. Presented by the B.O.U. New Guinea Expedition.

This animal is so conspicuously smaller than any form of *Ph. orientalis* inhabiting the mainland of New Guinea that it should certainly be distinguished. Its skull is no larger than that of the little *Ph. breviceps* of the Solomon Islands, but has not the remarkably developed supraorbital ridges found in that species.

In the same region there would seem to be a larger Cuscus, which was referred by Jentink to the *Ph. gymnotis* of the Aru Islands. A young specimen possibly referable to it was obtained by the B.O.U. Expedition at the same time as the present form.

LXXXVI.—*A new Rock-Wallaby (Petrogale) from the Islands off South Australia.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE British Museum owes to Prof. Wood Jones an example of the Rock-Wallaby inhabiting Pearson's Isles, which are part of the Investigator group, in the eastern portion of the Great Australian Bight, about 134° E., 34° S.

By its general characters the animal is clearly related to the West Australian *Petrogale lateralis* of the Swan River district and to *P. hacketti* of Mondrain Island. This latter was described as a subspecies of *P. lateralis*, but I should now give it specific rank on account of its uniformly larger size and certain differences in the structure of its skull.

The new form is thus situated far to the east of the previously known members of the group, with the large *hacketti* between it and the form which it—at least superficially—most resembles.

It may be called

Petrogale pearsoni, sp. n.

Size comparatively small, about as in *lateralis*, decidedly smaller than in *hacketti*. General colour, on the whole, very much as in *lateralis*, paler than in *hacketti*. Dark lateral lines of the underside, however, more blackish, those of *lateralis* being dark brown. White patches at base of ears larger and more prominent. Tail with its upper and under surfaces, from about 3 inches from the base, contrasted black, the sides dull buffy whitish; above, the black soon fades off into the brownish terminal tuft, but below it continues to within 2 inches of the tip. This tail-coloration is, on the whole, more as in *hacketti* than *lateralis*, but in both there is considerable variation.

The usual narrow black dorsal line is continued rather more definitely on to the rump than in any of our specimens of *lateralis*, but the difference may be due to this part being in fresh pelage, and so showing the line more distinctly.

Skull in size and general shape quite as in *lateralis*, smaller and with less heavy supraorbital ridges than in *hacketti*. Palatal foramina comparatively long, about as long as in *hacketti*. In the bullæ there is a difference between *lateralis* and *hacketti* which had not been previously noticed. In the former they are fairly well swollen, anteriorly as well as posteriorly, so as to produce a transverse convexity (hardly to be called a ridge), in front of which the bone descends nearly vertically towards the level of the glenoid surfaces. In *hacketti*, however, the whole bulla is larger, but lower and more spread out, its front part evenly and gradually descending towards the glenoid level without marked transverse convexity. In *pearsoni* the bullæ are most like those of *hacketti*, although perhaps a little more swollen. In making this comparison six skulls of *hacketti* and ten of *lateralis* have been available, so that the difference is evidently fairly constant.

Incisors a little larger than in *lateralis*, the whole row 10 mm. in length, about as in *hacketti*, as compared with about 9 mm. in *lateralis*. Secator also slightly larger than in *lateralis*, much smaller than in *hacketti*.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the remade skin):—

Head and body 500 mm.; tail (imperfect); hind foot 136; ear 43.

Skull: greatest length 94; condylo-basal length 99; zygomatic breadth 48; nasals 39 × 14; palatal foramina 7·7. Length of i^3 4·5, of p^4 6·9. Combined length of ms^{1-3} (unworn) 19.

(Specimen with p^4 wholly and p^3 partly below the bone.)

Hab. Pearson's Isles, Investigator Group, S. Australia.

Type. Immature male. B.M. no. 22.4.15.1. Collected 25th November, 1920, and presented by Prof. F. Wood Jones.

While the size and general appearance of this *Petrogale* are most like those of *P. lateralis*, the length of the palatal foramina, the comparatively large incisors, the coloration of the tail, and, most of all, the characters of the bullæ all indicate a relationship to the Mondrain Island species.

The Museum is much indebted to Prof. Wood Jones for this interesting specimen, all the more that the maritime difficulties of getting to the islands are such as to deter any mere casual tourists.

LXXXVII.—*A Preliminary Note on Two Strongylata from Swine in the Pacific.* By CLAYTON LANE.

COLLECTED by Dr. F. W. O'Connor, and received through his courteous generosity, the nematodes here reported upon appear to belong to two new species whose interesting affinities will be more fully dealt with subsequently.

Globocephalus connorfilii, sp. n.

Stoutish, short, bursate nematodes; the oral aperture unarmed and dorso-subterminal; the oral capsule not globular, but elongate antero-posteriorly, and provided with a pair of rudimentary, basal, subventral teeth projecting into the oral cavity which conforms to the shape and size of the capsule. This latter has two transverse thickenings—one close and parallel to the almost circular oral aperture, the other at the